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POETRY.

From the Indian Eagle.

NEW ENGLAND.

BY H. W. ELLSWORTH, ESQ.

New England! New England!
How beautiful thy vales—
Where summer flowers are breathing forth
Their sweets to summer gales;
Where soft the wild note breaketh
From out each dewy grove,
When lone the night bird chanteth
Her even lay of love!

Oh! far beyond the surges wild
That beat upon thy shore,
Hath swept the psalm of thy fame
Old ocean's vastness o'er!
And echoes far the triumph song
Of that true-hearted band,
Who gave their homes, their all for God
And thee, my father-land.

It peals amid the palaces
Of England's titled sons—
O'er soft Italia's quivering wires
Its magic music runs;
From lofty peak and lowly vale,
From islands of the sea,
In joyous tones, comes bursting forth,
That anthem of the free!

Majestic are thy mountains,
Uptowering to the sky!
Stern monument that Freedom's hand
For ever hath piled on high!
For ever they guard thee,
As now—the blest, the free—
Bright Eden-land of nations!
Proud home of liberty!

And beautiful the silver streams
That ripple o'er thy breast,
In thousand forms meandering
To seek their ocean rest—
Aye, beautiful! and may they twine
For ever bright as now,
A fadefest leaf of lustre round
Thy clear, unruined brow!

We love them, for their legends tell
Of deeds and daring true—
How oft the hunter paddled there,
War-led, his dark canoe;
And oft beside the mossy banks,
Mid scenes that linger yet,
The Indian maid—sweet nature's child—
Her Indian lover met.

And these are gone!—but fairer forms
Still rove beneath thy skies,
Whose priceless worth, and trusting love
Gleam forth from laughing eyes,
Thy daughters! like sweet flowers of spring,
Bloom 'neath thy fostering care,
Through coming time, as now, to be
Thy treasures, rich and rare!

Thy sons! what clime that knoweth not
The noble and the brave!
The tamers of the stubborn earth—
The rovers of the wave—
Aye! dearly do they love the land
Their fathers died to gain;
Their pride, its glory fresh to keep,
Its honor bright from stain!

New England! New England!
God's blessing on thee be;
And over those cherished ones
Fond memory links with thee!
From this fair land, whose spreading skies
Like thine, a glory wear,
My spirit turns to breathe for thee
A blessing and a prayer!

Indiana, April, 1840.

LONG TIME AGO.

Near the pond so still and lazy
Long time ago—
On the banks where grew the daisy
Whiter than snow,
Lived a bounding, buxom lassie,
Vot was't so slow;
Oft she tripped the lee so grassy,
Long time ago.
Sobs and eyes chuck full of water,
Long time ago—
Praise, and sighs, and presents taught her
My love to know;
Oft did my fond fancy think her
Purer than snow;
But she ran off with a tinker!
Long time ago.

HISTORICAL.

Antiquities of America.

We learn from the New York Express, that Mr. Stephens, United States Charge to Guatemala, and Mr. Catherwood, of the Panorama, have met with most encouraging success almost at the outset of their researches for Antiquities in Central America. At Quirigua they made the following discoveries:—

"One statue 10 feet high, lying upon the ground. One ditto, 10 feet high, lying upon the ground face looking toward the heavens. One ditto, 26 feet high inclining similar to the steeple or tower at Pisa. A monument 23 feet high, perpendicular, in the form of an obelisk, full of hieroglyphics, with a human statue cut upon its top, and has some figure in its hands. Another statue 9 feet high, representing a woman. One other statue 19 feet high, representing on one side the figure of a woman, on the other a man, in good preservation. Another, the head of a giant, 9 feet in diameter. Two altars, most elegantly sculptured. One obelisk, 12 feet in height. Four other monuments in distinct places, one of which is of a circular form and upon a small eminence formed of stones, apparently brought from the river. In the centre between these four monuments, there is a high round stone, which is wholly covered with hieroglyphics and inscriptions, beneath the stone is two human heads, covered with vegetation, upon which the stones rests.

"The above monuments are found about 3000 feet from the river Montagua. The time of Messrs. Catherwood & Stephens being short, they were unable to make more discoveries in that place; but they are satisfied that these monuments, &c., can be removed and taken to the United States of America, which is their intention; while those of Palenque are so far in the interior, it would be impossible to remove them. We also learn that the human figure, and other ornaments which appear about them, are all similar to those of Palenque. In fact, this we consider only as a prelude to what we shall expect from these distinguished, persevering and scientific travellers.

"We learn these gentlemen will continue their journey, and after their visit to Palenque, will proceed to Mexico."

The New York Star, (edited by Mr. Noah, a H. B. F.) offers the following comments upon the above facts:—

"The people of this country must be prepared for extraordinary developments in researches throughout Central America, Peru and Mexico. We must as a nation relinquish our unbelieved propensities, our uniform practice of doubting every thing which we cannot exactly comprehend, and believing all things to be a hoax or a humbug, excepting men or a silver dollar, and prepare ourselves by a proper study and discipline of mind to know and believe that this new world, so called—the discovery of a new century—was settled by the descendants of Peleg, and that the statues above described, together with altars and obelisks, the temples at Palenque, the hieroglyphics, the aqueducts, viaducts and military highways, are from the same people who built Tyre, Babylon, the Tower, the Pyramids and Carthage—the Phenicians! who, driven down the Mediterranean by Joshua, after they had circumnavigated Africa, visited Britain and the Western Islands, found themselves nearly four thousand years ago in the Gulf of Mexico, and there made their settlements—spread over the Peninsular to the Pacific Ocean to Cape Horn. Let our people be prepared for some thing yet more startling—the downfall of the powerful people who built those cities. Let them be prepared to believe that fifteen hundred years after the Phenicians had settled in America, the nine and a half tribes of Israel, after the capture of Samaria, took their departure 'for an unknown country,' and after taking in their train, the Tartars and Chinese disposed to follow, crossed at Behring's Straits and passed down the Pacific side until they reached the Isthmus of Darien, and there they came suddenly upon the Canaanites and destroyed them a second time, and in the new world with them destroyed their temples and their Pagan altars, as they were ordered to do by the Almighty wherever they found them. Let our people know that the red men spread over this continent are the descendant of what was called the lost tribes, who bear, at this day, the proofs in their religion, language and ceremonies, of their early origin.

"So far all is conjecture; but these discoveries will, in time ripen in fixed and positive evidence. This we know, that four hundred years ago Columbus discovered the Southern portion of this continent, inhabited by a mild and peaceable race of Indians—a hospitable, inoffensive people, amiable and kind, who were rich, and were soon destroyed by the name of religion—the more savage tribes to the North have not been reached even at this day.

"It is absurd for a moment to cherish the belief that the original Mexicans and Peruvians were the architects of those splendid temples, obelisks and pyramids, and that their chiefs formed those gigantic statues just discovered. All that we have of Peruvian fine arts, such as sketches of human figures, are in the poorest imaginable taste, and out of all proportion and dimension in drawing. The chart in Delafield's work, and all other drawings prove this—indeed, their traditions have it that those stone ruins of exact proportions, caps, pillars, bases, reliefs, metopes, and triglyphs, such as we see this day at the Parthenon at Athens, were done by 'wandering masons,' of whom they know nothing. Who built them—who raised the obelisk—who sculptured the statues? The hieroglyphics will

tell the story that this is not the new world. We take it for granted now, that commissions will soon be issued by the French and other European governments to explore those countries, savans will soon be abroad—the yachts of the wealthy and the hobs and Memphis will, for a time, cease to attract the traveller and the tourist. We rejoice, however, that to the United States the merit will be ascribed of setting on foot these discoveries. They are only the beginning—the mere dawn of those great events which soon are to burst upon us with wonderful light."

POLITICAL.

From the Hagerstown Democrat.

To the Public.

The undersigned consider it due to the public that they should make known certain circumstances which have recently come to their knowledge, and which, or things similar to which, may virtually affect the people of these United States.

We have heard that certificates of naturalization, under suspicious circumstances, had been issued in favor of persons who were, or were supposed to be Whigs, from the clerk's office of Washington county court, and sent to various parts of the country. We did not, however believe it. Having now obtained the evidence furnished below, we invite for it the dispassionate consideration of the public.

The following certificate, purporting to be issued from the clerk's office, signed and sealed in due form of law, and in the hand writing of one of the clerks in the office, is unquestionably spurious, and was obtained in the following manner: James Hughes, a naturalized foreigner, unknown to any of us more than seven days ago, stated that he was supposed, at the office, to be a whig, and had several times been favored with naturalization papers for others, in a manner that was thought not to be authorized by law. In order to test the matter, he was furnished with the name of Michael Boyd, and requested to procure papers for him. Boyd was known to the person suggesting his name, to have made his first declaration of intention in the Washington county court, in March last; and it was thought if he should obtain his papers the fact would be manifest. From the manner in which Hughes mentioned the subject, he appeared not to be conscious that there was any thing illegal in these transactions. He seemed to suppose that the person who gave him the papers knew the law, and though favors were extended to him, under the supposition that they were rendered to the Whig party, he appeared to believe that it was a matter legally within the discretion of the office. We also annex the certificate of Boyd's first application and declaration of intention in the same office.

It will be observed, that the date of the naturalization is two years before the date of the declaration of intention. The first certificate, in order as published, also states the party was admitted to naturalization upon the production of "a certificate of his application before the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, State of Pennsylvania," and upon the evidence of Thomas Clark, each of which is fictitious; no such certificate having been produced, and no such person appearing. The certificate is also dated on the 25th of March last, when, in fact, it was obtained on Monday, the 22d of June last, and there is nothing on the books of the Clerk's office to show that Boyd was ever admitted to naturalization. Boyd, himself, did not appear in the whole of the proceeding in procuring the certificate of naturalization.

On the succeeding day, another certificate, which had been previously given, was obtained by us, which, upon examination, was also found to have been given without any authority appearing upon the record or minutes of the court, and the person in whose favor it was given, expressly states that he has not been in the country five years, and did not appear when the papers were obtained.

The great difficulty of guarding against such things renders them so much more dangerous. Such certificates may be sent into any part of the United States, and when produced at the ballot box, the party is permitted to vote without question. As many persons all over the United States, as can be induced to take such certificates, can be made voters by the fraud of any office. It is manifest, that by such means, any number of the greatest subjects of foreign monarchies, and the time, be brought to the United States, and by going where they are not known, be given a powerful sufficient to overrule the voice of the nation and naturalized citizens.

The laws of the United States require that a foreigner should declare his intention to become a citizen, in a court of record, two years before he shall be admitted to naturalization—that he should prove, at the time of his admission, that

"N. B. Since the above was prepared for publication, finding that we were spoken of in community as slanderers and persecutors, for sending the private letter before published, we procured a legal investigation of the case before Judge Thomas Buchanan, who directed a writ against F. G. W. Kapp; and after a full investigation, which lasted two days, the said Kapp was held to bail for his appearance at the next November Court, to answer six charges for the false and fraudulent issue of naturalization papers, among which are the two cases mentioned in the above publication. We also intended to publish the certificates alluded to in Boyd's case, but at the trial we were deprived of them by the order of the Judge.

less under eighteen years of age at the time of his arrival, and that he has resided in the country five years, and behaved himself well. Not one provision of the law was observed in either of these cases. We have no means of ascertaining how many similar certificates may have been given.

From the annexed correspondence it will be observed, that, upon becoming possessed of the evidence, the undersigned, believing that the clerk, before it was made public, ought to be afforded an opportunity of instituting a legal investigation, which we believed due to himself and due to the public, and which we thought we could not do without exciting one of those tempests of political passion and bitterness, which render the state of society insupportable, or that he might be given an ample opportunity of furnishing any explanation the case was susceptible of, and that no injustice might be done him or others, immediately addressed him a note on the subject. Before a reply could be sent to his first note, he called in person on one of the undersigned, and obtained the evidence of the two cases referred to.

In his last communication he says: "Upon my demand for the evidence thus tendered, you called my attention to two certificates, one of which was found to be, in all respects, a regular and genuine office paper, in regard to which there was found to be no irregularity, except an omission on the part of Mr. Frederick Kapp, the person implicated, to enter it on the minutes. That certificate bears date the 10th day of April, 1840, being during the sitting of the County Court, and upon an examination of the minutes of that date, I find that there is a blank page left, which, it is believed, was so left, that it might be afterwards, and at a season of more leisure, filled up by the entry of this certificate."

Besides the fact that there was nothing on any of the books to show for, or authorize, this certificate, three additional facts, in reference to it, were stated to General Williams, which the undersigned expressed much confidence could be proven, and which they cannot regard as of trivial importance. First, that the certificate was not obtained on the 10th day of April, 1840, but some time afterwards, and when the Court was not in session. Secondly, that it was given in favor of a person who has not resided five years in the country. And, Thirdly, that the person never appeared in Court, or even in the Clerk's office, to observe the requisitions of the law.

Again, he says—"The other certificate was never issued out of my office, and never intended to be issued, in the shape in which it was abstracted from the office, as I am informed by Mr. Kapp."

We know not for what purpose a certificate should be made out, if it is not "intended to be used," nor do we know what other shape it could have assumed, being in all respects like all others, in due form of law, and also dated during the sitting of the County Court. The undersigned have, however, heard that it is abstracted from the office, was clandestinely abstracted as well known to General Williams, as to ourselves, and the public may draw their own conclusions. It is not denied that the certificate was obtained on Monday last, (22d of June. If it was made out in expectation that the party would be naturalized on that day, why was it dated the 25th March, 1840? Again, when one of the undersigned accompanied Gen. Williams to his office on the succeeding day, (Tuesday), and the minutes of the Court were examined, and the certificate was in part read by all the persons in the office, (including the one mentioned by General Williams,) there was no pretence that the certificate had been clandestinely "abstracted," but other, and wholly different, excuses were offered.

All the circumstances connected with these cases, have been communicated to Gen. Williams with the greatest frankness and unreserve. It is true that two of the undersigned were invited to join in a private investigation, and refused, because they believed, and so stated, that the case demanded a legal investigation, and could only be investigated properly under the sanction and authority of law. They however stated that it would give them great pleasure to receive, either from General Williams, or others, any explanation which the circumstances would admit of.

We perceive from the letter of Gen. Williams that he does not think legal investigation of this necessary, and that no change has taken place, or is contemplated in his office.

The undersigned are proud of belonging to a party which has at all times extended the hand of fellowship to foreign strangers who seek an asylum from European oppression, in a land of liberty. We do these foreigners the credit to say that generally they make useful citizens, who would not knowingly resort to improper means to procure privileges which are not properly theirs under the Constitution and laws of the country. We submit these things to the dispassionate consideration of the public, in the hope that every man will come to such conclusions as the facts fairly warrant, and will exercise such caution as may be necessary to guard against similar things elsewhere.

JERVIS SPENCER,
JNO. T. MASON,
HENRY BIERSAING,
DAN'L MIDDLEKAUFF, s'n,
WILLIAM WEBBER,
JACOB FOWLES.

Dem. Cor. S. Com. for Washington Co.,
Hagerstown, June 27, 1840.

Federal Sentiments.

"The hirelings who perform all the mental offices of life, will not, and cannot be treated as equals by their employers. And those who stand ready to execute all our commands, no matter what they may be, for mere pecuniary reward, cannot feel themselves equal to US in reality, however much their reason may be bewildered by the voice of sophistry." * * * "How can we get wisdom that holdeth the plough, and driveth the oxen, and is occupied in the labors, and whose talk is of bullocks?"—Professor Deacy, of Virginia.

THE LABORING POOR.—LOAFERS, who contribute not a cent to the maintenance of Government—who SWEAR FALSELY WITH PERFECT IMPUNITY, as respects punishment in this world, and according to whose faith, perhaps, the PRICE OF A DAY'S LABOUR gives them absolute security for the next—the SOLDIERS, the SAILORS, and other CATTLE, composed of the OFFSCOURINGS of creation.—General Root.

"It is in vain that man attempt to disguise the truth: the fact beyond all doubt is, that all the disorders in our political affairs are the general and natural consequences of defects, in the constitution, and of the false and visionary opinions that Mr. Jefferson and his disciples have been proclaiming for the last forty years."—New York Commercial Advertiser, a Whig paper.

"Notwithstanding the calumnies which have been uttered against the ancient Federal party, yet they are always at their posts in the hour of danger. They are coming into power. I see some honest faces present who are not ashamed to avow themselves Federalists."—Judge Horkinson, a Whig in Pennsylvania Convention, in eighteen thirty-eight.

"It seems strange that the founders of the constitution did not make some regulation of the right of suffrage, so as to secure to men of property their due weight and influence in society; for it ought to be deemed a first principle in all free countries, that PROPERTY SHOULD GOVERN."—A member of the Hartford Convention.

"The distinction of root and rich are as NECESSARY, in States of considerable extent, (such as the United States) as labor and good government—the root are destined to LABOUR, and the rich, by the advantages of education, independence and leisure, are qualified for superior stations."—John Adams.

"There are two prominent reasons for the defects in the constitution. One is, the want of experience in the men who framed the constitution. The other is the credulous reliance of those men on the VIRTUE and INTELLIGENCE of the PEOPLE."—New York Commercial, November, eighteen thirty-seven.

SPIRIT OF TREASON.—"The Banking institutions look with a JEALOUS EYE upon their avowed ENEMY, the Government"—"THEY ARE PLACING THEMSELVES IN AN ATTITUDE OF DEFENCE against the attacks of the COMMON ENEMY!"—Wayne County Whig.

"Freeholders are, commonly speaking, persons of sober, frugal and temperate habits; little disposed to abuse power or foreign right. But what is the character of the POOR? Generally speaking, vice and poverty go hand in hand."—Judge Van Ness, a noted Federalist of New York.

"MECHANICS AND LABOURERS HAVE NEITHER THE MEANS NOR THE INCLINATION TO STUDY THE SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT; and are, therefore, from the very nature of their occupations, UNSAFE DEPOSITORIES of the public trust."—Senator Leigh, of Virginia.

"Is there in human affairs an occasion of profligacy more shameless or more contagious than a GENERAL ELECTION? Every spring gives birth and gives wings to this EPIDEMIC MISCHIEF."—Fisher Ames, a leading Federalist.

"I have well considered the subject, and am well convinced that no amendments to the articles of confederation, can answer the purpose of a good Government, so long as the State Governments do, in any shape, exist."—Alexander Hamilton.

"There never can be prosperous times in the country, until a POOR man, as in England, is obliged to work for a sheep's head and pulch a day, and lie under a cart at night."—Senator Newbury, a Connecticut Federalist.

"THE GREAT MASS OF THE PEOPLE are, and always must be, very incompetent judges of the qualifications necessary for the chief magistrate of a great nation."—N. Webster, a Whig leader.

"Our Federal republic was manifestly founded on a mistake; on the supposed existence of sufficient political virtue in the people, and on the permanency and authority of public morals."—Fisher Ames.

"It would seem therefore, to be a part of wisdom to found Government on property."—Daniel Webster.

"The poor are destined to labour, and the rich are qualified for superior stations."—John Adams.

"Free suffrage is a curse to any people."—Providence Journal, a Whig paper.

"Democracy is an invention of the DEVIL—a modern HELL."—Fisher Ames.

"All is fair in politics."—Noah, editor of the New York Star.

The Testimony of one who Knows!

The federal party of Zanesville, Ohio, and thereabouts, have claimed as a convert to their cause, the venerable and consistent Democrat, David Robb. Mr. Robb is a log cabin man of the old stamp—plain, blunt, upright, and downright—and thus he speaks in relation to the matter:

"I cannot vote for General Harrison under any circumstances. I presume I am better acquainted with the General than any man in Guernsey county. I sat with him and voted with him during two winters—and took a strong stand against his plan of selling free white citizens of Ohio into slavery, for the want of ability to pay fines and costs for the most trifling offences, such as assault and battery, selling spirituous liquors without a license, riding faster than a walk across a bridge, &c. I believe it is only necessary for a Democrat to be well acquainted with Gen. Harrison, to be induced to withdraw his vote from him. I, for one, cannot support him, because I believe him to be a federalist of the old stamp—because he is opposed to the leading measures of the present administration—because he is the bank candidate of the party that is made up of the factious of all factions, and the fag ends of all parties.

"In speaking of Gen. Harrison, I must be understood as confining myself to his political principles and his want of qualifications for the office to which he aspires. As a politician I never admired him—and I like him less now than before, because I think he has lent himself to serve those who, during the last war, were his worst enemies—those who cursed the war and all its advocates, rejoiced at our defeat and at the success of the enemy—and who now, without any change in either his creed or their, extol his military and civil qualifications to the skies—when, in fact, I think, as they professed to believe, he never performed any exploits as General.

"But what destroys my confidence in his present professed political friends more than any thing else, is, that during the last war, while they cursed him for his cowardice and imbecility, I, with many others, defended him, not that we believed him a great General, but because we were willing to sustain him for the sake of the cause of our common country; and that he was doing as well as he knew how; and notwithstanding they pretended to dread with holy horror the elevation of a "Military Chieftain" to the office of President, in 1828, they now predicate his claims to that office, upon his military exploits. I say that there is something "rotten in Denmark,"—that it is not for the good of the country that they wish to elect him, but to serve their own party designs, in the overthrow of our Democratic form of Government. Neither do they take Harrison as a matter of choice, but of necessity,—because he is the available candidate, pliable and credulous by nature; and, in a word, they think if elected, he will be President *ex-officio* only, while Clay, Webster, & Co., will be in fact."

NO HALF-WAY VICTORY.

The Democratic Review, for June, well says:—"It will not be enough, in the approaching Presidential contest, that the Democratic Party, shall merely prevail by an ordinary majority. With such a result we shall acknowledge ourselves dissatisfied, disappointed. We must teach our opponents such a lesson as they have never yet received. We must administer a rebuke, a punishment, not soon to be forgotten, for this great national insult by which they, as an organized party, have afforded their last and worst illustration of that old and profound contempt for the intelligence of the People which has always been, as it will continue to be, the invariable source of all their faults and follies.

"Our struggle we repeat, must not be now for mere victory. Of that, indeed, unless our whole theory is wrong from its fundamental principle—unless our confidence in the capacity of the broad Democratic mass of our citizens for self-government, for the discrimination between good and evil, between truth and falsehood, when both are presented distinctly before them, be what our opponents have so often pronounced it, a baseless delusion, springing out of an exaggerated estimate of the dignity and worth of man—of that, indeed, we cannot entertain a single possible doubt. But that is not now enough. A mere majority would still leave it as a subject of grief and shame, that in such a cause as we now contend for, and under such circumstances as mark that contest, our opponents should be able to mislead so large a portion of the community as to commend even a respectable minority of the popular vote."

"GENTLEMEN *Whigs*, the motto of our party is change. This is what we fight for—change, change—*Change*."

You shall have it to your heart's content.—You shall have it in Ohio, which will "change" from Harrison to Van Buren; you shall have it in Tennessee, which will "change" from White to Van Buren; you shall have it in Georgia, which goes ditto; you shall have it in Indiana, which will "change" from Harrison Federalism to Van Buren Democracy; you shall have it in South Carolina, where the "change" is so great, that the opponents of Van Buren cannot muster a corporate guard; and you shall have it, too, in Pennsylvania, where the "change" in Van Buren's Majority will be as 4,000 to 20,000. If "change" is all you want, you can have it without going to the United States Bank for it.—*Magician*.

A NEW QUALIFICATION.—The Buck-eye constable declared in his nonsensical harangue of Wednesday evening, that if nothing else could be said in favor of Gen. Harrison, that he was, at all events, "a good whistler."—That he could "beat the Jews at whistling!" Who, after this, will deny the fitness of the federal candidate for the Presidency—that exalted station once filled by a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe, and a Jackson? Well, this is of some consequence, after all. The great "available" will be able to "whistle to keep his courage up."—*Magician*.

Edward Kent has been again nominated as whig candidate for Governor of Maine.—*Telegraph*.
No objection. The Kent-bagle of whiggery will be sounded in vain, when the main battle comes to be fought.—*Magician*.

From the Eastern Argus.

MORE FEDERAL DECEPTION.

Another Letter not for the Public Eye.

The subjoined communication was received yesterday from a distinguished politician in Georgia, together with the Ruggles' letter to which it refers. We publish them, not so much in order to place the "Apostate Senator" in his true position before the people, as to disclose another proof of the recklessness and falsehood with which the opposition are conducting the present campaign. As to Mr. Ruggles himself, it would be useless to attempt to degrade his political character to any lower depth than that which it now occupies in Maine. Already bankrupt in political reputation among his constituents, his utter want of all influence wherever he is known, deprives him effectually of that "power to harm" his former friends, which he has the disposition without doubt, unsparingly to exercise, and points him out a fit object rather of contempt than detestation.—From any other man, the monstrous assertion contained in the letter to Dr. Ayres, that the Abolitionists here will go generally for Van Buren against Harrison, would be absolutely amazing; but coming from John Ruggles, it ought not, perhaps to excite surprise.

The assertion itself, we need hardly say, is ridiculously false—false in spirit and false in letter—false in general and false in detail—known to be false, we honestly believe when written; and written evidently to convey a false impression. The Abolitionists in Maine are generally, it is notorious, members of the Federal party, and vote the Federal Ticket. There is not a man in the State who upon Abolition grounds, supports the Democratic party; and the few Abolitionists here who vote for Van Buren, do so, not on account of their Anti-Slavery views, but in spite of them, and from a belief that the slavery question should not be brought into a political arena. We read the above assertion of Mr. Ruggles this morning, to a strong Abolitionist, who is also a member of the Federal party of this State, and asked him his opinion of it. "It is the greatest untruth," said he, "I EVER KNEW."

But Mr. Ruggles' letter is mainly important as tending to show the system of DOUBLE-DEALING now practised by the Federal party, on the subject of Abolition. While Messrs. Calhoun, of Mass. and Evans, of Me. are striving to get the votes of Northern Abolitionists, by representing Harrison to be in their favor, Mr. Ruggles is uniting with Lyons, of Va. to satisfy the South that Van Buren is supported here by the party of Abolition! While the opposition in Maine are thundering loud tirades of abuse against the President for what they call his "Southern principles," their own Senator in Congress is playing an opposite game in the State of Georgia, and trying to deceive the people there into the false belief that the Administration is wholly wedded to Anti-Slavery views! Meanwhile, Harrison himself is aiding this system of deception by every means in his power, and plays "fast and loose" on Abolition and every other subject, with the ease and recklessness of an old trickster!

Such is the Federal course of electioneering in the present campaign; and we ask the intelligent people of Maine to consider well before they submit to it. We have greatly mistaken their character, if they do not rise up, as one man, to rebuke a party which can thus traitorally make war upon their understandings and insult their integrity, and which can so openly be guilty of a deception which exhibits alike its own want of honesty, and its rooted distrust of the honesty of others! It cannot be possible that this Federal trickery in relation to Abolition, will be successful either with the North or South! Both these portions of the Union have too much good sense we trust, to be deceived by it, and will unite warmly in making it "return to plague its inventors." The South can have no confidence in a Presidential candidate, who, like Harrison, is ready to do homage to the Abolitionists for the sake of their votes, and the Abolitionists themselves must look with contempt upon a man, who can first flatter them by specious promises of favor, and then turn round and abuse them at the will of Southern Slaveholders! In playing for both ends of the country by such trickery and deception, unless the people are destitute of a proper self-respect, and are wanting in a proper regard for their own dignity, the federalists must inevitably fail of gaining either.

Augusta, Ga. 18th July, 1840.

Dear Sir: I send you by this day's mail, the "Chronicle and Sentinel" published in this city, containing a letter from the apostate Senator of your State, John Ruggles, to a Dr. Benj. Ayres, of Jefferson County, Ga., to which I beg your special attention. You will find it was not intended for publication, but for political effect in the section of the State in which the Doctor lives, who believing that much might be made out of it, has thought proper to make it public. The principal object I have in enclosing the paper containing the letter, is that it may find its way into every Independent press in your State, feeling satisfied that it will place its author in his true position and proper attitude before the high minded and honorable of all parties.

In this State, I assure you, Mr. Van Buren will get the vote by a large majority, and the minorities for Col. Quit, Cooper and Black, will be overwhelming; and I have no doubt we shall elect the whole Van Buren Congressional ticket.

Yours, Respectfully,

Eds. Eastern Argus.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Hon. John Ruggles, of Maine.

We take much pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter, from the Hon. John Ruggles, one of the Senators from Maine, to an old acquaintance and friend of his, who though a native of Maine, has been for some years residing in Georgia. The reader will perceive that it is in the easy style of a friendly, familiar correspondence and designed only for the eye of his friend, who has taken the responsibility

to place it at our disposal. Mr. Ruggles was, until recently, a Van Buren man, but, like every true patriot, has preferred the cause of his country, to the cause of a party, which he honestly believed was bringing ruin upon the country.

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN,

Washington, July 2, 1840.

"Dear Sir,—Yours of the 25th ult. is just received, desiring to know the prospect of Harrison obtaining the vote of Maine. In reply, I have to say, that a very salutary change is going on among the people of that State, which augurs the most satisfactory results for November. We shall very much reduce the majority of Fairbank, (Gov.) at our State election in September.—Indeed, we should hope to carry the election against him, if the opposition had put the right man in nomination. But in November we confidently expect to carry Harrison's Electors. The people, the yeomanry, mechanics, laborers, and producing classes generally, all press the necessity of a change of rulers. The Electors are chosen by general ticket, not by Districts. Lincoln County will go strong for Harrison. The Abolitionists, however, will go generally for Van Buren, against Harrison. They think that Mr. Van Buren will favor them after the election is over. They know Harrison will not.

Yours, Respectfully,

JOHN RUGGLES.

Dr. Benj. Ayres, Louisville, Jefferson County, Geo.

From the Eastern Argus.

THE UNCTION OF FEDERALISM.

IT LYING is as Mr. Jefferson once said, "THE UNCTION WITH WHICH FEDERALISM ANOINTS DEMOCRATS," then are the Republicans of this day anointed with a most abundant unction: for never were men more recklessly LIED ABOUT than are the supporters of the Administration now. Indeed, the present federalists go one step further in the career of misrepresentation than ever did their fathers. They not only circulate falsehoods concerning the more prominent Democrats, but when those falsehoods are exposed and contradicted, they manufacture other lies about the contradictions, and go on repeating their original calumnies with more apparent relish than if they were circulating truth.

Mr. Buchanan, our readers are aware, was accused in the U. S. Senate, by John Davis, of Mass. of uttering sentiments hostile to the LABORING CLASSES of the Country, and of declaring a disposition to REDUCE THEIR WAGES.—At once the accusation flew upon the wings of the Federal Press, from one end of the Union to the other, and before its denial could possibly be made, it was in the mouth of thousands of Whig partisans, who rejoiced to circulate the base coinage for political effect. But the contradiction speedily came—lull-plain—unequivocal. Mr. Buchanan not only denied that he ever uttered the sentiments imputed to him, but denied also that he ever entertained such opinions. He declared, on the contrary, that all his opinions and views were of a directly opposite character, and that instead of desiring to reduce, he earnestly wished to increase the laborer's reward! And what good, so far as the federalists are concerned, has this contradiction done? Why, even John Davis hadn't the manliness fully to take back his calumny, and the underlings of the opposition are repeating it at this moment, and sending it forth to the public, as if it was God's truth! What Mr. Buchanan says distinctly he does NOT THINK, the federalists insist upon it to the contrary that he DOES THINK; and thus he made to appear an ENEMY TO THE LABORING CLASSES, when he is in fact one of THE WARMEST FRIENDS they have on earth!

A case resembling that of Mr. Buchanan, is Mr. Tappan's of Ohio. He too, has been misrepresented on the subject of the WAGES OF LABOR, and a *new* extract from one of his speeches has recently been circulated, which puts into his mouth sentiments directly at war with the true interests of the working men of the community. THE EXTRACT IS A FORGERY. He has so denounced it publicly in two or three different forms. "IT IS AN INVENTION," he declares, "OR WHIGGERY," with which, TO BE NOTHING NEW. But in the very face of this denial, and this pointed declaration, we find the brazen conductors of the opposition press, still publishing the forgery, and with sanctimonious phrases, uttering hypocritical comments upon it, in defence of the poor!

Such and so unprincipled is modern federalism! Thank God, the people understand it, and cannot be deceived by it! Let the opposition go on in this miserable game of deception! Let them continue as they have begun, and lie, to their heart's content, about every friend to popular rights, whose influence they fear! Let them keep on with their Log Cabin buffoonery and their hard core revelries, and insult constantly the common sense of the Nation, by attempting to palm off here the low electioneering tricks, which are borrowed from Europe, and were intended originally to affect the lowest populace of the old world! Let them play out their game even to the end! Let the Democracy have nothing to fear from it: for their reliance is upon the intelligence of the people! Their appeals are not to the passions but to the understandings! They invoke aid not from the ebullitions of crazy excitement, but from the dictates of calm reason! Principles not ciders is the motto upon their banner; and by the potency of Truth alone do they expect to conquer! And in the controversy between truth and error, who can doubt the result? "Though all the winds of doctrine," says Milton, "be loose upon the earth, so Truth be among them, we need not fear. Let her and falsehood grapple, who ever knew her to be put to the worst in a free and open encounter!"

"HIGH WAGES."—Henry Clay and Daniel Webster received, in a single year, more than \$15,000 each, from the United States Bank, for "professional services!" This, we presume, are the "HIGH WAGES" the whigs are so constantly talking about. If the law allowed it, we could find an anti-mason who paid his bells two years ago, we would stake a straw that the "Buckeye blacksmith" didn't get \$500, although he has made more than ten speeches to their one.—*Magician*.

From the Eastern Argus.

"THE CURSING SCENE."

"What cursing scene in the Streets of Cincinnati?"—*Gazette*.
The Gazette shall be answered—fairly and fully answered. And if the reply is not palatable to its taste, or honorable to the character of its "virtuoso" chief, we beg it to remember that it was no voluntary offering of ours. We proposed on Wednesday, to let Gen. Harrison's private character alone; deeming it a subject of no paramount interest in the present political contest. We offered to make the issue an ISSUE OF PRINCIPLE, and not an ISSUE OF PERSONAL HABITS, and distinctly stated, that as to Harrison's virtue, we had nothing to say. The Gazette, however, shrinks from the issue of PRINCIPLE, and dares us to the proof of a mere intimation which we threw out, concerning a recent melancholy exposure of its Chieftain's foibles in the Streets of Cincinnati. "What cursing scene," it asks, "in the Streets of Cincinnati?" Its answers will be found in the following correspondence, which explains itself:

From the Catekill Recorder, of June 25.

"General Harrison at Large."

In the Recorder of the 4th inst. we published an article, a column in length, under the above heading, copied from the Washington Globe, giving the particulars of a street encounter of General Harrison with General Hale, a member of the Methodist Church in Cincinnati. No sooner was the account made public at a distance from the place where it occurred, than the Federal leaders gave their followers the cue, and it was pronounced a newspaper fabrication coined for political effect. Such has been the case in this country. Its falsity has been openly asserted. A dispute arose upon the subject in the town of Windham, and one of the parties concerned, Mr. Strong, to satisfy himself and his friends more fully, addressed a letter of inquiry of Gen. Hale, whose answers confirm all that has been published. The following is the correspondence:

SCIENCEVILLE, N. Y., MAY 27, 1840.

Gen. Charles Hale, Sir: Having observed in the Cincinnati Advertiser, a statement of a rude attack upon you by Gen. Harrison in the streets of Cincinnati, which in the opinion of the people generally is highly discreditable to Gen. Harrison if true; but being a "newspaper account," many are not disposed to give it credence.—Therefore I take the liberty of addressing an inquiry to you in relation to the truth of the said statement. By giving particulars of the affair at your earliest convenience, you will oblige.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. STRONG.

CINCINNATI, JUNE 4th, 1840.

E. P. Strong Esq.: Dear Sir—Yours of the 27th ult. came duly to hand, and in answer, I have to inform you, that the enclosed statement of the attack of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison upon me is substantially correct, and took place on Fifth Street, in front of my office, during the last month, after the meeting of the Democracy in this city, and on the evening thereafter.

The conversation was as follows:—The General asked me if I was at the meeting at the Court-house when Buchanan made his speech? I answered I was not.—He (the General) then commenced cursing Buchanan; said Buchanan had calumniated him, and was a DAMNED SCOUNDREL for saying he had signed a bill without holding fifty acres of land—GOD DAMN HIM. (Buchanan) was a lawyer and knew better, for the ordinance of the Territory required it, and he (Harrison) would not veto any law the Legislature passed. I then said to him—they make some charges against you in the morning papers about selling white men at auction by the sheriff in Indiana. He (Harrison) then said, were a great many horse thieves; we had in the Territory no Penitentiary, and jails of very little consequence, and had no other way of punishing them. I then said to him, (Harrison) did this law allude to all crimes, or only to the higher? He answered, it alluded to all. I then remarked: how did Mr. Buchanan explain that you, when he only explained the fact? He (Harrison) got into a violent passion, and said he trod at the mouth of Buchanan was a DAMNED SCOUNDREL, and any person who took his part, and the party were all a set of DAMNED SCOUNDRELS (!!!) I then remarked to him, that this was strong language to use to me, and I should not permit it. He (Harrison) then said, by way of apology, that he did not know that I was a friend of Buchanan. I then asked him if he did sign the law to sell white men at auction, while Governor of Indiana. He said he did. I said, I think you did wrong. He replied, I think I did right. I said, then General, you will give me the same privilege—to think for myself. This is the substance of the attack.

General Harrison called on me the next morning, and after conversing on the subject, said, "I (Harrison) must retract. I acknowledge I did wrong last evening. I must retract." I then told him I knew he would come back; and observed to him that I had prayed for him on my knees. He thanked me and left.

These are the facts, and as the truth, I must give this answer.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES HALE.

If the Gazette should not think this evidence sufficient to justify our allusion of Wednesday last, perhaps it may find some excuse for us in the following additional testimony.

In a report of a speech of Rev. Abel Brown, of Northampton, Massachusetts, recently delivered at an Abolition Convention held in Boston, occurs the following language by the Reporter:

"You also said, when called upon for your authority for stating that General Harrison was a *profane scoundrel*, that Rev. David Root, of Northampton, formerly of Ohio, would give his oath that when in company with General Harrison, he had heard him swear so profanely, that he was compelled to leave him in disgust."

The report, from which this extract is taken, has been submitted to Mr. Brown, and by him declared to be SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT. We ought to add that he is a Baptist Clergyman of unimpeachable character, whose veracity cannot be called in question!

So much by way of justifying a casual allusion in our paper of Wednesday! IS THE GAZETTE SATISFIED?

CONSOLING—VERY.—"Gentlemen," said the Ohio bug-bear, in his harangue on Wednesday evening, "all go to the polls. We have the hardest battle before us that we ever had, and altho' we may think we are safe, yet I tell you it is not so *sartin*. We may think the whole world has turned whig, and have often thought so before, but some how or other these Democrats always come out so strong on election day, nobody can tell where they come from. They will lick us again, if we don't look out very sharp." That's a fact, Mr. Bug-bear, they WILL do it!—*Magician*.

HEIGHT OF THE RIDICULOUS.—The clerk of a county court attempting to ride into the Presidency of the United States on the top of a rider barrel!—*Magician*.

From the Saco (Me.) Democrat.

PLAIN FACTS FOR THINKING MEN.

1. President Van Buren, in his last message recommended a reduction of FIVE MILLIONS in the public expenditures.
 2. In three years of this administration, a retrenchment of some TWELVE MILLIONS has been made in the public expenditures.
 3. Though expenditures are larger than under former administrations, they furnish no evidence of extravagance, since they must, to a certain extent, keep pace with development of resources, wealth, population, &c. and according to this test expenditures have been less since Gen. Jackson's election than before, the development of resources, &c. being unparalleled since that time.
 4. As a proof of the great development of resources and consequent increase of expenditures, look at the extension of mail facilities, the number of post offices increased from seven to FOURTEEN THOUSAND, without adding any thing to the burdens of the people, postage being the same, and the revenues increased from 1,600,000 to FIVE MILLIONS one hundred thousand dollars per annum.
 5. Gen. Jackson by his veto on the Maysville road saved ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS to the people.
 6. Notwithstanding the increased expenditures there has been not only no increase of the burdens of the people but an immense reduction of taxes.
 7. The taxes removed from the people amounted in 1831 to \$3,725,000, in 1832 to 7,300,000, in 1833 to 19,750,000, in 1834 to 24,445,000, in 1835 to 26,455,000, in 1836 to 31,688,000, making in these years \$117,407,000, of TAXES TAKEN OFF, which added to the taxes saved would be TWO HUNDRED SEVENTEEN MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS saved to the people under Democratic administrations.
 8. In the last four years the REDUCTION ON TAXES was LARGER than the whole amount of receipts under Mr. Adams's administration!
 9. Since 1838 a reduction of the tariff has been going on. The reduction has been made principally on the necessities of life—on Tea a reduction of duties of 15,000,000 in three years—on Coffee 13,000,000 and so on.
- All this has been effected by a Democratic Administration which is denounced as *extravagant and corrupt*, and which a reckless gang of office seekers are calling upon the people to aid in their desperate exertions to LIE DOWN! The people will pause before they consent to become a party to any such procedure. Let them look at such facts as above stated. They are irrefutable.

From the Saco (Me.) Democrat.

THE 'CHANGE' PARTY.

The Federal Whigs have a great deal to say about changes. This is no cause for wonder, when we take into account the fact that that party is made up of *changes and changings*—men who were never consistent in anything saying in being always inconsistent.

Look at their frequent change of name. Once they called themselves Federalists, and by that name were known, until, from the odiousness of their doctrines, it became unpopular with the people. They then changed it to National Republicans. This lasted them but a little while, when they changed it to Whig. This, too, becoming unpopular, they appended to it another name, changed it to Democratic Whig. But this failing to deceive the people they have been compelled to change it again to Whig Republican. And this, too, proving inefficient in the attempt to impose upon the people, they now call themselves *Harrisonians*! and the late Federal gathering at Augusta, was called, officially, as a "Harrison Convention!"

Not in name alone have this mutable party changed, but in their mode of electioneering.—Once they were honest in the avowal of their principles, but when these were repudiated by the people, they changed their mode of procedure and now strive to suppress them, keeping the people in the dark in regard to them. Why? Because they fear to avow them—because they know that the avowal would be attended with certain defeat.

Once they were loud in their denunciations of Military Chieftains. Their great leader, Mr. Clay said he preferred "war, pestilence and famine" to the elevation of such a character to the Presidency, but they changed their mind in this particular and now support a candidate for the President, on no other grounds than his *military services*, and the same great leader, Mr. Clay, is as vociferous in his favor as any other Federal Whig partisan.

When J. Q. Adams was a candidate for reelection, this same party voted for him in a mass,—but now they have changed their minds and declare that no man ought to be President longer than one term.

We might extend the catalogue. In almost everything they have changed, but in one thing they remain unchanged. They always sought power, patronage and office. They want either to rule or ruin. If they can rule they will do it for their own peculiar interest. The change they want is to take the hard earnings of the poor to make the rich richer, to concentrate the power which rightfully belongs to the many into the hands of the few, that the latter may live luxuriously, and the former sweat and toil in poverty. To effect this they clamor for change. But they can never obtain it if the people only keep an eye single to their own true interests. They will arouse, we have no fear, and sweep away the last vestige of aristocratic whiggery. This is all the change they will realize, from the topmost round of the ladder of high hope into the lowest depths of despair, disappointment and defeat.

NOT RESIGNED YET.—General Harrison has not yet resigned his station as clerk of the Court in Hamilton county, Ohio, the duties of which are performed by another, while he receives the fees! He is now a candidate for the Presidency, and according to federal doctrine, preached when Governor Porter ran for office, he should immediately resign! His friends say he is *certain* of his election to the Presidency, but the "fine old

gentleman to the clerk by the last week that we resign, a election. Harrison slang-wh supporters in the ha cian.

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